

# QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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## Queen's College Journal.

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ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

Managing Editor. . . . JAS. V. ANGLIN.

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Any information concerning Graduates or Alumni, or articles on topics of current interest, thankfully received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor: Business Letters to H. M. MOWAT, P.O. Drawer 482 Kingston Ont.

FOR the second time since we commenced publishing portraits of our Professors, our engravers have disappointed us. This would make little difference were we not caused by this to disappoint the public. We are compelled to announce that the portrait and biographical sketch of Dr. H. Yates will not appear until next issue. Besides the portrait of Dr. Yates, we will be able to publish two others this session, and will take especial care that neither we nor our readers are again disappointed.

WE have been requested by the Registrar of the University Council to remind all graduates and alumni that the 15th of March next is the last day for the return of voting papers for the election of Chancellor. We hope all or nearly all the voting papers that have been distributed will be returned. Although we have had one Chancellor, this is the first time the graduates have had an opportunity to elect any person

to that high position. We hope, therefore, that as many as can will avail themselves of that privilege.

WE desire to call to the attention of our readers the fact that the valuable library of the late Prof. Mackerras will be sold by auction on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th days of March. Sale to commence at his late residence, on Johnson street, each evening at the hour of 7 o'clock. Catalogues of the books with their original prices have been prepared and may be had on application to members of the JOURNAL staff. If any living at a distance desire to obtain any of the books they might mark them in the Catalogue, mentioning the price which they are willing to give, and some of our number will be quite willing to act as their agents. If any want Catalogues, they had better be sent for at once, as, owing to our being behind time in publishing this issue, very short notice is given by us.

THE students generally and many of the citizens will doubtless remember the success of the athletic sports last University day. As we remarked at the time, this was largely due to the Managing Committee having been appointed during the preceding session, and thus having been enabled to take time by the forelock and make early arrangements. We hope that the experiment will be repeated, especially in view of the fact, that in all likelihood the ceremonies at the opening of the new buildings next session will be very elaborate, and hence

better preparations than ever will have to be made for the usual sports.

If the Committee can get matters so far arranged as to be able to announce the programme of sports on or before Convocation day, it would be a good idea. There is another matter that an energetic committee might attend to, and that is the place where these sports might be held. Hitherto owing to our want of campus we have had to hold them either in the Cricket Field or in the City Park, now, however, there is a far better ground attached to the College which a little preparation would soon turn into such a campus as is not possessed by any College in Canada. Now if the committee would set to work to make that necessary "little preparation," we are sure they would be aided by the College authorities. Apparently also there is going to be an unusually early spring, hence they would be able to do nearly all that has to be done before the present session closes.

THE amount of aid in the literary line given to the JOURNAL by the students generally is something enormous. As we announced at the beginning of the session, two prizes were offered by the JOURNAL for the best literary articles contributed to it during the year. The conditions being that the contributor must be a registered student, and that the articles must be in by the 1st day of December. Our readers generally will be surprised to learn that there was not one competitor. The contributors of the articles we have published have either not wished to compete or else did not fulfil the conditions. We have, however, some faith still in the developing ability of a prize, and, in all probability, the prize last session offered will be repeated. However we would prefer that the prize should be given in a different way. We have just seen the following item:

"A medal, valued at sixty dollars, the gift of Joseph Santini, Esq., of New Orleans, is conferred yearly by the faculty upon that student who shall give the best essay published in the *Collegian* during the session.—*Southern Collegian*."

Now we are too bashful to say much, but it is refreshing to see a good example followed, and, as we rejoice in being generous, we offer this chance to the general public. Who will take it up? Don't all speak at once!

A LETTER in another column from the Captain of the Foot Ball Club will, we hope, be read with interest, and the proposal therein suggested adopted. Anything that will revive and maintain the interest in the foot ball club is important. As we have many times said, it is here our principal source of exercise, and does any one need to be told how necessary exercise is to the healthful life of the student. It was Prof. Tyndall, who is surely a good authority on the subject, who said: "Did fortune ask me what she would give me on re-beginning my life, I would reply. Give me a fair amount of brains, but a stout, strong physique, with a good appetite and a stomach to digest my food." How often has the wearied dyspeptic, a few years after he has left College, bitterly bemoaned his insane folly in debarring the muscles of his body (and *ergo* of his stomach) from that exercise which they must have to keep them in good repair. *Mens sana in sano corpore* is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, and a *sine qua non* to this "*sano corpore*", is exercise. We speak thus strongly on the subject, for it is beyond a doubt, that interest in out-door sports seems to be declining among the large majority of our fellow students. Perhaps this is partially due to the unseasonable weather which has so greatly interfered with winter sports, but symptoms appeared in the fall, and we fear if the decline is not arrested it will have a very demoralizing effect.

IN another column we have spoken of the strong probability there is that the opening of next session, which will mark an era in the life of Queen's, will be observed with unusual festivities. If this be so, would it not be well for the Alma Mater Society to take some part? And if they do, is it not high time that some steps were being taken regarding it? The examinations are now fast approaching, when the students generally will find their time is sufficiently taken up without any attention being paid to any matters outside their studies, and if any entertainment is to be given by them they must now speak, or the probabilities are that they will forever after have to hold their peace. We would prefer not to make any suggestion as to the particular manner in which the aid of the A. M. S. could be given. A conversazione or promenade concert might be given, but other entertainments might be just as popular. Perhaps some of our readers have sufficient inventive genius to propose something hitherto unheard of in the entertainment line. If they have, it would be quite *apropos* to rid themselves of it now. If it would not suit they need not be afraid of its being accepted, for the choice would remain with the A. M. S. We hope that this will not be the last mention of the subject, but that full arrangements may be at once made.

IT has been decided by the Alma Mater Society that it is more preferable to have a supper at the close of the present session than to have a conversazione. While in itself the conversazione is more enjoyable and gives us almost an only chance to entertain the many friends of the students among the citizens, we think that under the circumstances the choice was well made. No one who remembers our last two 'conversats' will dispute the fact that in the buildings which we yet occupy there is not sufficient room

to hold a successful and enjoyable entertainment of that nature. Crush has been the principal feature thereat, and the rush and scramble for hats and overcoats has formed the principal spice and has most certainly given a lively termination to the evening.

It doubtless would have been pleasant, as many thought and said, to have finished the last session in those halls, which, insufficient as they are, have grown so homelike to us, with some glorification in which our many friends could join, but attractive as the idea was it had to be given up, and the supper was proposed as a species of compromise between the conversazione and no entertainment at all. Now that it has been decided upon we hope that all will go in for it so heartily that there may be no doubt as to its success, and that the last reunion supper in our old halls may be one long to be remembered by all present.

ONCE upon a time,—not exactly beyond the memory of man either,—a gown on the back of a student in Queen's meant something, viz.: that he had entered College with a view to graduation and had done as all students so entering ought to do: gone up to the Matriculation examination and successfully passed it—in other words the wearer was a full undergraduate.

This, in those former days, was considered to be sufficient reason for wearing that antiquated drapery which (with an overshoe or rubber surreptitiously tied up in it) came in so handily in all college rows. As such it was looked upon as a badge of honor, and when first its folds were felt about the shoulders, the *freshly* formed undergrad. felt that he had mounted one step of the ladder, and acting on that principle scored the other steps to graduation so deeply in that elegant garment, that when "the last scene shifts into the senior wight," he appears

"In collar and two strips—the meagre relic  
Of all his bygone lustre—not of name,  
But garb."

Now, alas! the scene is changed, and changed far more than would appear to the superficial observer. The gowns still are seen; but no longer do they mean what they once did. With regard to them the matriculation is ignored, and now if any ten-year-old desires to wear a gown, let him pay four dollars of a registration fee and go through the innocent formality of signing his name in a book which apparently contains nothing more than a lot of other signatures—and which he therefore supposes is an autograph album on a large scale—and he is immediately informed that he has to get a gown, and, in utter disregard of the effect such a strain on his imagination may have, is thereby told to consider himself an undergraduate. *O tempora, O mores!* We fear the days of the gown of hallowed memories are numbered as far as Queen's is concerned, for as soon as such a badge as that comes to be meaningless, it is time it was abolished. Yet we do not advocate this move, rather the opposite. The gown is very attractive to us, and hence anything that tends to lower it will be strongly opposed. Why should the gown be deprived of its old meaning? Why given to anyone who comes to Queen's to gain knowledge he should have acquired in our Grammar schools? If the gown is to mean anything, it should not be given to those students who enter college without in any way, publicly at least, having shown themselves able to enter upon a B. A. course. It makes too much of a farce of the whole costume, and as we said before will be the most effective mode possible to entirely stop the wearing of it. We hope that the rule as to all students wearing it will be reconsidered, and the privilege limited as formerly to matriculants.

FOR some time it has been generally known that the authorities of Queen's had decided to admit any ladies who might apply to all the benefits of the College and University, and such being the case, we view with all the more interest the present wordy war on the subject of co-education that is raging among the College papers in the States. We here have not yet had the opportunity to experience either the blessings or curses of the system, but it is rather interesting to hear the remarks of others who purport to speak from experience. Those opposed to it carry their statements not merely to the verge of the ridiculous, but are over head and shoulders into it. If they "state but the facts," we fear they say little for the good breeding of the students, but we are not willing to believe that the results they give are merely the offspring of co-education; for example: One exchange seems to fear that if co-education becomes common, the evil effects of slang will become wofully prominent, and the pure English tongue become a dead language in our Colleges. To prove this they quote from a couple of co-educational College papers. In one is a communication from a female correspondent, "We girls miss the hoof fall of some members of '79." And in another is the following, "Girls, if the boys are to take grammar from our lips, we must stop using so much slang—Jerusalem! Get your chair off my foot you blasted crinoid." It seems to us we have seen just as bad slang in papers that are not co-ed. Another exchange (*Acta Columbiana*) has promised most fearful disclosures of the evil effects of co-education at a college where it has been in operation for a number of years, and the second paper on the subject is now out, and it has disclosed—Oh, horrors! it has disclosed the fearful effects of a cane and banger rush in a class where half were females, and after a most minute and graphic description

written with a most ridiculous earnestness, the writer concludes:

"Surely, no young woman should be sent where she will be handled in this fashion by indiscriminate men; nor should a young man be sent where he could, and would, enter into such disregard for the gentler sex."

Well! we think so too, but it has struck us as a peculiarity in this case, that (even if the statement be true) the parties to the engagement were largely composed of freshmen, who surely had not been sufficiently long in College to have felt much of the evil effects of co-education. In fact had they been there longer they would have learnt a sufficient amount of what is expected from ladies and gentlemen to have prevented them from ever participating in such a disgraceful scene.

Such are some of the arguments put forward by the opponents of co-education and they contrast strongly with the quiet remark of the *Chronicle of Michigan University* (a co-ed. College) when it says:

"Let the ladies alone, and they won't hurt you. That is the way we do here, and the result has justified our treatment."

This we think is reasonable. Much can be said on both sides, it would be a peculiar case if this were not so. It would doubtless be just as well not to have co-education, were it possible for the female half of the human race to get the highest education without it. In the present state of affairs, however, it seems to us the only way, and we think the system should have a fair trial.

From a western paper we learn the following. In early days, the stairways of the dormitories in Yale were not lighted in the evening. The tutors had rooms in the third story. It was noticed that a certain tutor was in the habit of sliding down the balustrade. Some one not having the fear of the faculty before his eyes, covered the balustrade with tar. Next day there was an examination of the class. "Did you do it?" "No, sir." "Did you do it?" "No, sir." "Did you do it?" "No, sir, I did not do it, but I know who had a hand in it."—*Courant*.

A SUBSCRIBER to the college — died a few days ago, leaving five years' subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave, when the lid was being screwed down the last time, and put in the coffin a palm leaf fan, a linen coat, and a thermometer.

## AGAIN.

I WONDER why my brow is burning.  
Why sleep to close my lids forger;  
I wonder why I have a yearning  
To smoke incessant cigarettes;  
I wonder why my thoughts will wander,  
And all restraint of mine defy;  
And why—excuse the rhyme—a gaudier  
Is not more like a goose than I.

I have an indistinct impression  
I had these symptoms once before,  
And dull discomfort held possession  
Of the same spot that now is sore;  
That some time, in a past that ranges  
From early whiskers up to lips,  
My heart was ringing just such changes  
As now, against these self-same ribs.

I wish some philanthropic Jenner  
Might vaccinate against these ills,  
And help us keep our "noiseless tenor"  
Of life, submissive to our wills;  
And ere our hearts are permeated  
With sentiments too warm by half,  
That we might be inoculated  
With gentler passion from a calf.—*Lampoon*.

## UNIVERSITY CONFEDERATION.

THERE is something irresistibly comical in the plaintive entreaties that are heard from time to time in favour of one, only one University for Ontario. Put it anywhere, is the cry, but let there be only one. Is not nature one? Is not the race one? Think of the saving of money! Think of the impetus given to Higher Education! Did you ever hear before such grand and glittering generalities, my masters? The arguments from nature and human nature we dare not grapple with. Mr. Fuller in a letter to the *Mail* two weeks ago disposed of the money-saving argument, proving in two or three sentences sharp enough to pierce as many wind-bags that the abolition of Queen's University "would divest nothing into the Coffers of that Conception, so apparently fascinating to the Toronto mind, the 'National' University." With reference to the remaining argument to the question as a whole, we commend to our readers the following extracts from a pamphlet written by one better qualified than any one else in Canada to write on such a subject, the late Professor Mackerras. Any one wishing a copy of the pamphlet, which consists of twenty-four pages, of which we quote only five or six, will have it sent to him on his enclosing the postage to the editors of the *JOURNAL*.

"What is a University?"

A University is simply a Board, technically termed a Senate. This Board prescribes a curriculum, lays down a programme of studies, fixes upon a standard to be reached by successful candidates for Academic distinction, and appoints examiners. It exists not for instruction, (that is

the work of a College) but examination; not for imparting an Educational training or communicating information on literary and scientific subjects but for testing the results of this training. The Examiners, whom it appoints, examine such students as may be sent up by the College or Colleges affiliated to it; and to such candidates, as have reached the prescribed standard and have thus been found qualified, the University awards a certificate of qualification in the form of a Degree.

A University may have affiliated to it one College or several Colleges. These may exist in one locality, or in places widely remote. The University of Oxford has 20 affiliated Colleges, all within the town of Oxford. The University of London has affiliated Colleges scattered throughout England and some of the Colonies. While the University of Edinburgh (prescribed in the Royal Charter of Queen's as its model) has only one College. Practically the last named form exists in Ontario. The University of Toronto has University College, Victoria University has Victoria College; Queen's University has Queen's College.

The writer is an advocate for more than one University in the Province. Not that he approves of the present condition of University Education in Ontario. Without doubt too many charters have been granted. They were accorded with a fatal facility to all and sundry who applied for them in the closing days of the *regime* which preceded Confederation. But Queen's is not responsible for this state of things. It is the *oldest* in operation. We wish then to be regarded as advocates of the *new*, not the *abuse*. The attitude of Queen's to the Higher Education of the country is that alone with which we have to do.

Who will say that England has not been the better of possessing Cambridge as well as Oxford? And these were founded centuries ago, when population was sparse. Look at Germany where higher learning flourishes more vigorously than in any other country. How many Universities has she, and we have yet to learn that injurious results have accrued from the multiplicity and variety of these—that any agitation has ever been set on foot for the concentration of them. Would any one in his sober senses propose to destroy the University of Edinburgh or Glasgow or Aberdeen or St. Andrew's, and these were all in full vigour when the population of Scotland was not larger than that of Ontario at the present day. To propose such a thing would be deemed a retrograde step. We believe that the educational interests of the country can best be advanced by having a variety of institutions, each characterized by some distinctive feature. Thus Oxford is regarded as the special home, as the chief patron of the Classics and Philosophy; Cambridge of Mathematics; London of the Natural Sciences. Life and uniformity are very far from being synonymous. Hear Professor Seeley, the accomplished Professor of Latin in University College, London, one of the foremost educationists of the day (*vide Essays on a Liberal Education*, pp. 146): "Education, in fact, in England is what the Universities choose to make it. This seems to me too great a power to be possessed by two corporations, however venerable and illustrious, especially since we know them to have grown up under very peculiar circumstances, and to be fortified by endowments against all modern influences, good or bad. I wish we had several more Universities; I mean teaching as well as examining Universities. I hope that the scheme, which was announced some time ago, of creating a University for Manchester will not be allowed to sleep. I should like to see similar schemes started in three or four more centres of population and industry. Could any investment of money in philanthropy be less questionable at this time? Is there anything more undeniable than that our material progress has outrun our intellectual,—that

we want more cultivation, more of the higher education, more ideas?

The only country in the world which, so far as I am aware, has adopted the one-University idea is France. Arrayed against this is the practice of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c., in the old world, and that of the United States in the new. The case stands France vs. the rest of the educated world. Canada? which is to be your model? University Education is one of those things on which very varied opinions are held, and there should be no cast-iron rule for each and all—one more mould into which to force our Institutions, else symmetry and uniformity may be gained at the expense of life, or at least of a healthy condition. Some look to information merely, and would confer a degree on any one who was able to pass a prescribed examination, though that might be the result of cramming and he had not attended college for a session. Others lay stress upon educational training and the advantages to be derived from going through a regular curriculum at a fully equipped Institution. Some esteem of highest value the ancient—others modern studies. One University favours the English—another the Scottish type of education. And as there are varying tastes and opinion, so there should be a choice of Universities. Monopoly is the worst foe of healthy education as of healthy trade. Competition stimulates and prevents stagnation. No true reformer should advocate a system that would crush wholesome rivalry and spirited emulation.

Pray, what gain to the country, what benefit to Queen's would accrue from the surrender of her charter and her agreeing to go into a scheme of Ontario affiliation? A degree from Queen's has now as high a value, say at the University of Edinburgh, as would a degree conferred by a University of Ontario, were such instituted. For upwards of 20 years a succession of alumni from Queen's College have gone to finish their studies, or, after finishing them, take an additional session at the Universities of Scotland or Germany, and almost invariably they have earned high distinction. And these were not always men who occupied the highest position in the Canadian classes. Let us confine ourselves to the last six years.\* One carried off the degree of B.D. with distinguished honour. A second bore away with eclat the degree of Doctor of Science. And within the past three months a young gentleman, who came out No. 2 in the Prize List of Queen's, won one of the chief prizes in the gift of the University of Edinburgh, his competitor being a First-class Honour Graduate of the University of London.

Now that the several British Provinces in the northern half of this continent have been united in Confederation, why do not the admirers of the one-University idea advocate the establishment of one University for the Dominion, to be called the University of Canada? The leading argument in support of their favourite idea, which these advance, is that Canadian Degrees would have a higher value—would receive more wide-spread recognition in the educational world, if there was only one fountain for Academic distinction, a uniform standard by which to test the qualifications of aspirants to these honours. Looking at the *questio vocata* from their point of view, if this end would be more likely to be gained by an Ontario University than by the present system, *a fortiori* it would be secured in a still higher degree by a Dominion University. Moreover, the adoption of such a scheme, would, we conceive, be attended with fewer practical difficulties than the one proposed of having a single Degree granting Board for the Province of Ontario. Such a scheme, we should suppose, the authorities of Queen's College might

\* This was written in 1871.

be disposed to take into grave consideration. We are of opinion, that she might safely trust herself to a Senate, in which seats would be allotted to the representatives of McGill, Dalhousie and Fredericton Colleges. The Scottish type of education pursued at Kingston would, in such a case, be likely to secure due recognition—the candidates for Academic honours whom she sent up to pass the ordeal of the Central Board of Examiners might reasonably expect fair and impartial treatment.

Even if the idea here broached became an established fact, and there came to be but one University of Canada, with affiliated Colleges scattered through the several Provinces from Halifax to Victoria—even in such a contingency, Queen's would require to preserve intact, and maintain in active operation that portion of the Royal Charter which grants power to confer Degrees in Divinity, as well as the Honorary Degree of LL.D. To this prerogative the Corporation of the University attach great importance. In the interests of a Christianity that shall command the reverence of the Millions of literature and the Newtons of science—animate the footsteps of the highest patriotism—following in the footsteps of Knox and Chalmers, we desire to keep up the standard of a highly educated as well as pious and devoted Ministry. Our pulpits must be filled with men of power—men thoroughly fitted to be champions of the truth, bulwarks for its defence in an age when the man of science assumes to sit in the chair of the scorner and shape a wreath of laurels for himself by plucking the crown of thorns from the brow of the Crucified One—men possessed of the versatility and scholastic resources of Paul, who could worst the Jews of Thessalonica by the use-polished sword of the Spirit taken from the armoury of Sacred Writ, and confront the philosophers of Athens with weapons purchased by the brain-sweat of his early years from their own poets. Our pastors must be men of erudition and culture, as well as skill in Bible lore. Such is the high aim at which we aspire. With any point short of this we must not content ourselves, nor come down to a low educational standard to accommodate ourselves to the wants of the hour. For we may test assured that a meanly-equipped ministry will inevitably result in a poorly paid pastorate, and this will induce a condition of things in our manse, calculated to repel the youth of talent and spirit. In these days of active research and speculative inquiry among the votaries of literature and science, who in so many instances are left away by the wisdom of this world to hold in light estimation the wisdom of the cross, the demands of the pulpit are rising every hour. Hence each and every inducement that may tend to stir up our ministers to keep abreast of the age in which we live—that may win them from turning their backs forever, when they leave the halls of their Alma Mater, upon the laboratory of the chemist, the studies of the naturalist, the disenchanting wand of the comparative mythologist, must be highly prized. Now it has been found in the old country that the hope of adding to his name in the mid-time of his days, or even in the evening of his life, those mystic letters D.D. or LL.D., as a sign of high professional acquirements, or as a public acknowledgment of services rendered in the cause of Nature's God, acts as a powerful stimulus to the maintenance of a high degree of intellectual power and scientific culture among the clergy. And to what source for the attainment of these Degrees, can our Canadian-educated ministers naturally look? Not certainly to the Universities of Scotland, for these cannot be expected to know them unless they shall have acquired a world-wide celebrity. Not to those in the United States, as diplomas from the great majority of these Institutions do not secure a high regard of respect on this side of the St. Lawrence. Hence in any case it is an admitted necessity that the right to confer such Degrees, conveyed by Royal Charter to the Uni-

versity of Queen's College, must be strictly preserved, that thus an avenue to Academic recognition may be open to such of our ministers as have earned theological, literary or scientific distinction.

Were such a Dominion University established, we hold that affiliation with it should be open to all suitably equipped Colleges, no matter by whom founded or controlled; whether by the State, by a Church, by a Municipality or an individual. When any College presents itself and asks for affiliation, the sole conditions of admission insisted on should be that it conform to the uniform curriculum, adopt the prescribed programme of studies and have a Professorial Staff sufficient to educate up to the required standard. No question should be asked as to its connections. To refuse admission to it because instituted or governed directly or indirectly through a Church, were to pursue a policy of proscription, were intolerant in the last degree. This would be to place under a ban a very large portion of the community, who will entrust the higher education of their sons, when away from the wholesome influences of home—when the minds of these are in most plastic state and most susceptible of influence from the associations that surround them—only to men for the exercise by whom of a healthy influence over the religious principles of these, they have what is regarded by them as a sufficient guarantee. If these people are denied the right of obtaining a Degree in Arts for their sons, because these have been educated at a College in which they have confidence—a College, moreover, that is endowed wholly out of private resources and receives not one cent from the public treasury—they will suffer from as illiberal and narrow a policy as that against which educational reformers in England are warring, the limitation of Degrees from the old Universities to those who accept the Thirty-nine Articles. A *no-church* shibboleth is as much a relic of the persecution and intolerant spirit of the dark ages as an *all-church* shibboleth. Class legislation is abhorrent to the spirit of this country and age. What then are we to think of the dictation that would close the avenue to University honours against those who have received their education at a certain College, because it was connected with a church, that is an association of professedly religious men; but would accord recognition to another College, though governed by men who had formed an association on the ground that they did not believe in Churches. Such theorists regard the connection of a Church with an Institution for higher learning as a species of educational small-pox. Carry out the principles of these to their legitimate issue, and they would recognize a Seminary founded and endowed by a Girard—a College founded and endowed by the Plymouthites, whose association is founded on the basis that they are not a church; while they would put the stigma of reproach and exclusion upon an Institution, no matter how efficient or popular—no matter how thoroughly it performed its work or how deeply it was seated in the affections of a large portion of the community, simply forsooth because it was founded, endowed and maintained in efficiency by a Church. We will tone down our indignation to the faintest shade and simply ask, would such a policy be calculated to further the interests of higher education in this Canada of ours—to University-bred men from all classes—to turn out the largest number of well-trained graduates for the service of the country in every department of public life?

We hold that there is no standing-ground that can be maintained intermediate between the system at present in operation and one University for the Dominion. The advocates of the one-University idea rest their argument on the greater value that would thus be placed on Canadian Degrees—on the higher and more general respect that would be accorded to them among the savans of other lands. To be consistent, therefore, their energies should

be directed to the attainment of this end, which might be secured by the joint action of the several Provinces. While Queen's might feel that her interests would not be endangered by the adoption of such a scheme and that she could safely trust herself in a Senate in which representatives of the Colleges already named had a seat and an influence; yet it is very evident that she would greatly prefer to maintain her separate individuality. At any rate let her continue as she is, until the scheme of a Dominion University has been consummated. It is now too late in the day to propose an Ontario scheme of affiliation. The time has passed for that, as she now draws not a fraction of her revenue from the Government Coaters of that Province. Queen's is a Quebec as much as an Ontario Institution. Her endowments and her students come from every part of the Dominion. Queen's is Canadian and nothing less."

## NOTES FROM THE "FAR WEST."

(From our own Correspondent.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA, NICOLA VALLEY.

TWO of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNALS for session 1879-80 have reached me in my new home, which, you will perceive from the above heading, is Nicola Valley. Allow me to congratulate you upon the able manner in which the paper is conducted, as the abundance and good quality of its reading matter evince an ambitious and laudable desire on the part of the students to further the interests of their Alma Mater by elevating the tone of their JOURNAL.

The superior texture of the paper also deserves attention. The last number I received contained a cut of Dr. Dickson, a gentleman of whom the Royal College may well be proud, as it would be difficult to find his equal or superior as a physician, and especially as a surgeon.

"British Columbia," however, is now the subject of my letter. I cannot commence more appropriately than by giving a short description of the capital of the Province. Victoria is situated near the south-eastern part of Vancouver Island. The site of the city is beautiful, enhanced as it is by the grand natural surroundings—for here are mountains in all their grandeur and sublimity. To the south, across the straits of Fuca, may be seen the snow-capped mountains of the Olympian range in Washington Territory, and to the westward Mount Baker looms aloft in all its snowy vastness. This mountain is 10,700 feet high and I have been told that the American Government offered a reward of \$5,000 to any one who would plant the stars and stripes on the summit. Three adventurers attempted to climb to the top, but after reaching a high altitude they concluded that the air at the base of the mountain contained more of the essential to life and that it was a little too thin up there.

The climate of Victoria is bracing and healthy, especially during the summer season, which is dry and pleasant. The winter is wet and therefore unsuitable for invalids with weak lungs. The population of the city is about 7,000, of which "John Chinaman" forms nearly one-third. From my own experience I can say that the people are respectable and liberal, and although I arrived a stranger in the city it was not long before I had made many agreeable acquaintances.

The private residences are very neat and the most of them have gardens planted with beautiful flowers, which flourish during the greater part of the year. The Parliament Buildings are rather picturesque—they are situated on an arm of the sea called James Bay. The Government consists of the

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. Geo. A. Walkem.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—Hon. Geo. A. Walkem.

Finance Minister—Hon. Robt. Beaven.

Provincial Secretary—Hon. T. B. Humphreys.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. A. N. Richards.

During early days there were two governments, one for Vancouver Island and the other for the mainland, but upon Confederation with Canada Vancouver and the mainland were united under one Government, and Victoria was chosen as the capital of the Colony. While a Crown Colony the Government was composed of 16 members—9 appointed by the Home Government and 7 elected by the Colony. Of the terms of the Confederation, &c., more anon.

The streets and houses are illuminated by gas—water is obtained from a lake 7 miles from Victoria.

From Victoria to Esquimaux an excellent wagon road has been built. I may here remark that the Colony is noted for the number and superior quality of its thoroughfares. Esquimaux is the chief sea port of Vancouver Island, and the principal British Naval Station on the Pacific Coast. It possesses a beautiful harbor and is well sheltered from storms.

Vancouver Island is 300 miles long, and has an average width of 60 miles. It is very mountainous and covered with timber such as hemlock, cedar, and fir, a few oaks and maples, (*Plantani Acerifoliae*) are also to be found near Victoria. At Nanaimo there are extensive coal mines. Iron, copper and marble are found throughout the Island, but these resources are yet undeveloped.

While in Victoria I made myself acquainted with a few words of a new language, one as yet unexplored by many philologists. It is known under the high-sounding name of the "Chinook Jargon," a mode of communication invented by the Hudson Bay Co. for the purpose of trading with the Indians. It is compounded of Indian and French words and derives its name from a tribe of Indians called the Chinook. Although a useful, it is a most inelegant, mode of expressing one's ideas, while wau-wau-wau with the "Haughty aborigine." Wau-wau-wau is Chin. for speaking.

An amusing story is told of an Indian who was passing a certain house in Yale (B.C.) where there was a parrot perched on a tree in the garden. It being a strange bird to the native he picked up a stone to throw at it, but the parrot seeing this motion called out in Chinook "mika klatawa," which is equivalent to "you go away." The Indian required no second exhortation but fled precipitately, believing no doubt that he had seen the evil spirit in one of the many forms which some believe him to assume. The following is a part of the Lord's Prayer in Chinook:

|          |        |         |            |             |              |
|----------|--------|---------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Nesika   | papa   | klaksta | mitite     | kopa        | saghalie     |
| Our      | father | who     | liveth     | in          | the above,   |
| kloshe   | kopa   | nesika  | tumtum     | mitka       | nem          |
| good     | in     | our     | minds (be) | thy         | name         |
| kloshe   | mitka  | tyee    | kopa       | konawa      | tilikum,     |
| good     | thou   | chief   | among      | all         | people       |
| mika     | tumtum | kopa    | ilahlie,   | kahkwa      | kopa         |
| thy      | will   | upon    | earth      | as          | in the above |
| Pottatch | konawa | sun     | nesika     | muck-a-muck |              |
| give     | every  | day     | our        | food.       |              |

You might create quite a sensation by introducing this version into your prayers in church, but I shall leave that part of it to your own discretion.

New Westminster, the chief city in the Mainland, is situated on the River Frazer, about 60 miles from Victoria. It is noted for its fishery and lumbering resources. The salmon ascend the Frazer twice a year, the first run being of a superior quality. They commence



ascending the Fraser about April, and then begins the busy time at New Westminster, as there are four or five establishments there for canning the fish. It is amazing to see the countless myriads of salmon that work their way up the river, never to return alive to the sea, for even after spawning they still struggle onward and upward in the face of countless difficulties until they finally die of exhaustion. Might not this noble fish serve as an example of what perseverance will do in overcoming seemingly insuperable obstacles? They ascend the Fraser and its tributaries some hundreds of miles, even to Tete Junes' Cache. A few ascend the Nicola river, where I have seen them with their skin worn off, and what remained of their nose, fins and tail in an exceedingly dilapidated condition. Alas, poor salmon! What a pitiable sight you present now! So changed from that noble creature, who started, in all the glory of his scaly panoply, to dare the dangers of eddy and whirlpool, of rapid, rock and waterfall! Truly thy courage were deserving of a better fate, since thy body washed upon the banks of the stream doth but serve as food for beasts and birds of prey! The second run of salmon commences towards the end of June—these fish are a distinct species from those composing the first run. All along the Fraser the Indians catch the fish and dry them; this forms the chief article of their food, and is pronounced by them to be "delate skulum muck-a-muck," Chinook for "very good grub." The "Honlick" or "Sweevy" is a small fish that ascends the Fraser and is caught at New Westminster in large quantities. This little fish being only is said to make a superior substitute for cod liver oil, and is far more palatable. What a chance for some philanthropist to distinguish himself by extracting the oil for medicinal purposes!

Sturgeon weighing a thousand pounds have been caught in the Fraser near Westminster, and one was captured at Slope some years ago weighing 1,400 pounds; they are boneless, strange to say, and different from the eastern sturgeon. The *whiting* are also very plentiful and are caught with a stick armed with sharp prongs. This stick is fixed in a handle like a rake and moved backwards and forwards in the water thus impaling the fish, which are then transferred to the canoe. At Westminster there are several saw mills which all appear to be in a flourishing condition.

About nine miles north of New Westminster is the port of Burrard Inlet, the future terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a deep and sheltered harbor. The two largest lumber mills in the colony carry on their operations here. The mill on the south side of the Inlet is called the "Hastings," and is superintended by Mr. J. A. Raymur, a gentleman eminently fitted for the post. The Moodyville mill, situated on the northern side of the inlet, is owned by Welch, Kithel & Co., and superintended by Mr. Hugh Nelson, lately appointed Senator for Cariboo (B.C.). These mills turn out a great quantity of lumber which is transported to China, Australia, South America, &c. The Douglas Fir, from which the lumber is cut, grows to a great size and is free from knots owing to the height of the tree, which is very often 300 feet. Many of the trees measure from 6 to 8 feet when squared. Circular saws are placed one above the other and are capable of sawing very large trees. Each mill employs about fifty white men and a number of Indians. The Inlet promises to be a prosperous place, and as a railway terminus has many advantages. The mills and shipping are under the medical superintendence of Dr. W. W. Walkem, a son of Queen's.

While at the Inlet I had an opportunity of witnessing the mode in which the bald-headed eagle procures the fish that the osprey or fish-eagle snatches from the water. As soon as the osprey has "struck" a fish the eagle, who has been watching the movements of the fish

hawk, gives chase. Then commences an exciting contest for the possession of the prey. Up and down, now this way, now that—the pursued seeks to gain some advantage over the pursuer, but to no avail, for although the osprey can turn in a shorter compass than the eagle, the former is burdened with the fish, which, from exhaustion, it is finally forced to drop, then the eagle swoops down and catches its booty before it reaches the earth or water. The raven has also a peculiar mode of fishing. While the tide is out the hogs, which are very plentiful around the Inlet, root in the soft mud for clams. The bird perches himself on the pig's back, and as soon as a clam is uprooted darts down, snatches the dainty morsel and flies away with it. To break the shell the raven drops the clam on a rock. He then descends and greedily devours the contents.

Taking the steamer at New Westminster we ascend the Fraser as far as Yale, 90 miles above our starting point and the head of navigation on this river. On account of the shallowness of the Fraser, between New Westminster and Yale the steamers are flat-bottomed and propelled by a stem wheel. Yale is now what one might call a hamlet, but in early days during the gold excitement it was quite a thriving place. It is one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s posts, one of few which now remain in this country.

Yale was one of the earliest gold camps established in the Fraser, and it is to this fact, combined with its being the head of navigation that it owes its present importance. The gold is found in the banks and bed of the river. The black sand in which the metal is found is scooped up and put into what is called a rocker, a three sided box covered on the top with perforated sheet iron. It has a false bottom of copper placed at an angle between the sheet iron and the real bottom. The sand containing the gold dust is thrown on to the sheet iron and the box rocked or shaken while water is poured on the sand. The gold and fine sand fall through the holes on to the copper plate where the gold adheres to the copper, and as the plate has a slant towards the open end of the box the sand is washed off by the water. Thus the gold is separated from the coarser sand and gravel. The plate is then taken and the gold washed off by dashing water against it, and as there is always more or less sand mixed with the gold dust after this treatment, in order to separate them they are mixed with quicksilver which forms an amalgam with the gold and leaves the sand. The amalgam is then placed over a fire, and the quicksilver evaporates leaving the gold. Great danger attends this operation, the fumes of the mercury being very poisonous and many a man becomes salivated. Many a good story is told of the mines and mining in early days. The following are two or three specimens. The country in early days was infested with lice, and miners especially used to be alive with these predacious insects. One day a new comer to the mines saw a man sitting on a rock turning his shirt inside out, "What are you about, Bill, searching for fleas?" asked the new comer. "Fleas! Do you take me for a dog? It's lice I'm a'lookin' for." The miners often amused themselves by what one might call "louse races." Two or three "grey backs" are placed on a plate or sheet of white paper. The owner of each racer places a lighted match behind his pet and the one that reaches a certain mark or goal first of course wins the race. He is then put tenderly back into his owner's bosom.

From Yale to Cariboo, a distance of 300 miles, a beautiful wagon road has been built at a great expense. Along the road mile posts have been placed. Two Irishmen were once travelling on foot to Cariboo and one of them noticing a mile post, said to the other, "Patsy, Patsy, I say walk aisy, here's a corpse, his name's Miles and he's 175 years auld. Tread aisy, Pat, tread aisy."

H. B. W.

## COMMUNICATED. FOOT BALL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal.

DEAR SIR.—Although the foot ball season for Queen's College is past, I would like to call the attention of the students to the movement in McGill College to inaugurate a "University Foot Ball Association" among some of the Canadian Universities. I received a letter a short time ago from a gentleman in McGill asking my opinion on the subject. I think it is an excellent idea. It would create a healthy spirit of emulation among our College clubs, and would give Queen's a chance to distinguish herself. Such an association in the United States has been attended with great success. I would recommend the idea to the consideration of the students of Queen's. Thanking you for the space you have allowed me, and also for the deep interest which the JOURNAL has always taken in the Foot Ball Club,

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours very faithfully,

J. R. O'KEILLY, Captain.

Kingston, Feb. 24th, 1880.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

CORNELL COLLEGE, Iowa, laments the suicide of one of its students. Too much opium did it.

NOTRE Dame University, Ind., wants a bicycle club. Its undertaker must be out of employment.

THE students of Yale and Harvard find Anglo-Saxon a difficult task. Many of them have dropped it in disgust.

HARVARD is now looking forward to the death of some philanthropist in favor of plank walks.

THE *White and Blue* suggests the idea of a Provincial Library to be formed out of the Toronto University collection and that of the legislative buildings which are to be built close to the College. The arguments advanced in its favor are pithy.

THE Harvard foot ball club will play the University club in Toronto next fall, provided \$200 can be guaranteed to the Harvard men.

THE Baptists have bought a lot in rear of University College, and intend erecting a divinity hall thereon, the students of which will take their literary training in University College.

SOME cowardly, unknown parties entered the Columbia College boat houses recently and destroyed several highly prized boats. The loss at the lowest calculation is estimated at \$350.

BARON RAYLEIGH, who has been elected Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, is the first peer who has been a professor in the University. Lord Rayleigh is a man of vigorous intellect, and is the author of the most elaborate treatise on sound in the English language.

RUSSIAN professors are not allowed to lecture on tyranny.

The following is told of a Dalhousie man: One Saturday he went into the shop of a tonsorial artist, and made himself at home in an easy chair. After having given his face an elaborate lather the barber sat down to read the morning paper. "What are you waiting for?" enquired the student. "Waiting until it grows," was the curt reply, which made that student display an unusual amount of kinetic energy.

THE following is a list of College Colors in the United States, which we consider will be interesting at the present juncture:—Amherst—White and Purple. Bowdoin—White. Brown—Brown. California U. of—Pink. Colby—Gray. Columbia—White and Blue. Cornell—Carnelian. Dartmouth—Green. Hamilton—Pink. Harvard—Crimson. Kenyon—Mauve. Lafayette—Maroon and White. New York U. of—Violet. Pennsylvania U. of—Blue and Red. Princeton—Orange. Rochester—Blue and Gray. Rutgers—Scarlet. Syracuse U. of—Blue and Pink. Trinity—White and Green. Tufts—Blue and Brown. Union—(Magenta) or Garnet. Virginia U. of—Cardinal and Gray. Wesleyan—Lavender. Williams—Royal Purple. Yale—Blue.

THE Oxford-Cambridge boat race takes place on the Thames on March 20th.

THE custom of obtaining class-photographs is being followed out this year generally in all Colleges. We are glad to see that the firm Notman & Fraser, Montreal, obtain a large share of the American patronage.

THE Cambridge (England) University accounts for the Academical year 1878-9, show that the income of the University Chest for that period was £21,629 odd. The expenditure being £19,591 odd, a balance of about £2,000 remains.

## EXCHANGES.

SOME contributors to the *Dalhousie Gazette* are trying to settle the how and the why etc., of that much debated subject—dancing. The advocate of the *Pro* seems to advocate everything in the "nocturnal revelry" line, not only dancing, but the "friendly bowl" is so strongly praised that he says:

"List to the water drinker's fanatic cry. But we defy any one to show us a dinner party where the sole beverage was water, which could worthily receive the name. No; wine and wit and bright eyes are inseparably united. May they never be disjoined."

Altogether his article is so extravagant that the writer ought to become a member of the "Society for the Promotion of Social Abuses," and does his subject more harm than good by his article. Unlike the *Pro*, the *Con* is remarkably temperate, he neither abuses those who differ from him, nor pronounces his own judgment infallible, and as far as their argument is concerned, comes out ahead.

WHILE the *Oracle* explain? In the first editorial it states that among the sports of the month of January were sleigh rides and good coasting. In the fourth editorial it states that during the month of January there was "no coasting or any of the winter sports." Now these two statements don't seem to hang. Which is correct, boys? We don't mind the contradiction so much, but putting the statements side by side on the first page. Come now, that is a little too much.

A BEAUTIFUL little poem entitled "A Reverie" opens the February number of *The Portfolio* which contains as usual several good literary articles. In an editorial *The Portfolio* seems to advocate phonetic spelling. We propose that it make a start and that each number should contain an article written phonetically. Its remarks on the subject are, we think very fair and correct.

THE *Student Life* comes to us, changed by the addition of a cover, and improved also as to contents since we saw it last. Its tone is better, and we are sorry we are unable to give it a fuller review than this mention.

THE *College Journal* from Milton, Wis., contains a

good article on "Education and Sound Thought," in which the writer strongly denounces the cramming process so common in many preparatory schools, and many indeed more advanced. An article on "Chinese Selection" showing how examinations are conducted in China must be indeed consoling to the majority of students at the present time.

# DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

AS we predicted, the number of valentines received on the 14th was large.

WHILE a Junior was sitting immersed in Aristotle's Psychology one night, he was startled by an appalling crash, and the next moment his room-mate rushed in crying "We're a ruined community." One of the maids had dropped the tea dishes and smashed them.

THE letters are now carefully deposited on a bench in the hall. When anyone wants to look for one he generally has to request two or three fellows to move, for of course he can't find them when they are sitting on them. If there are none on the bench he generally takes a look around the floor and perhaps finds one with marks of shoe nails on it. This is simply disgraceful. Beside the danger of their loss no one wants his letters to be mailed over by the whole college. John says when he gave them out from the Library wicket, the Principal went for him on one side, the students on the other. But now if some students are rather clamorous for their letters from home it is surely unjust that all should suffer. We mention this matter merely in the hope that the authorities will perceive the grievance and remedy it.

WHEN a Freshman is not prepared to read in Junior Latin class, the Professor has a way of marking him absent. Instead of answering *adum* when the roll was called one considerate youth thought to save trouble by saying "not prepared." This sensible remark created the most profound sensation. It is needless to say that discipline was immediately withered by the biting sarcasm for which the professor is famous.

"By Jove this is better than Metaphysics," said a lazy Junior as he seized a newly issued JOURNAL and turned to De Nobis.

"THERE is a young Freshman in Queen's,  
"Who we think is not out of his 'teens,  
"Being 'not prepared' with his Latin,  
"He badly got sat on  
"By the Latin Professor in Queen's."

WE believe the Sophomores are fairly launched in conic sections. Be it far from us to discourage any one in the pursuit of knowledge, and especially a knowledge of this intensely interesting branch of Mathematics; but we are compelled to mention the sad fate of him in a song:

There was a poor student in Kingston did dwell,  
The first in his class and all liked him well;  
He drank some cold conics supposing 'twas wine,  
And shrieked as he died, "I am choked by a sine."

DURING the absence of the Professor an impious Junior ascends the rostrum in the Metaphysics class. Foot steps are heard approaching and the door opens, but not before somebody has skipped lightly over desks, settled down in a seat and become deeply immersed in a note book.

WITH his usual obligingness the Professor of Metaphysics held his monthly examinations on Saturday so as to give ample time for answering the questions.

THE regular meeting of the Missionary Association was held on Saturday, the Vice-President in the chair. De-

votional exercises were conducted by Mr. McCannel. After some unimportant business, reports on their mission work during the summer were given by Mr. Ross, and others.

POEMS on spring are now in order.

OUR Janitor has requested us to remonstrate on his behalf with those who delight in telling exaggerated stories about him. He does not mind jokes on him when they have a truthful foundation, but when they are made out of the whole cloth he objects. He has been roused this time by that story of his interference with the Y. M. C. A. meeting, which he declares to be worse than manufactured, for the little grain of truth in it has been wholly devoted to false purposes. Well, John, we will make an effort at repentance.

SOME little amusement has been created in the city by the tumult roused in the minds of some of the Divinity Students by one of the daily papers, when it stated that some of the Divinity students had left the Theological Hall at Queen's and (in consideration of a certain stipend) had gone to an American Seminary. The fact has been denied, but we know of one case. The individual we mean was closely connected with the JOURNAL, once, and we miss him yet sometimes, not often but occasionally, when we are hard up you know. We can calculate how much we miss him to a T. We miss him to the extent of fifty dollars for which amount he is our banker. Some of the students miss him too in the same way. If it were not for this delicate connecting link, we would inform the Seminary that it was welcome to him. We wish him prosperity, financial prosperity especially, and hope he will live long enough to be able to pay his debts and have something over. This is the only instance we know of. Are any more of the same kind going?

"CHANGES are lightsome." So thinks a muscular freshee who is now in his seventh boarding house since the beginning of the session.

TRUTH is great and must prevail—So is the Concurus, and still survives all the execrations heaped upon it. It made its appearance last week in quite a high toned form among the theologues in Divinity Hall.

THE monthly business meeting of the University Y.M.C.A. was held in Colleegeon Saturday Feb. 28th. The attendance of members was not so large as usual. Reports were given, by the different standing committees, of work done since last regular meeting. It was decided to have the election of officers for the session of '80-'81 at the next regular meeting. It is to be hoped that all the members will make an effort to be present on that occasion.

THIS is the month for wearing green veils and preparing cribs.

THE College mail is subjected to the most humiliating degradation. Once it was handed out through the venerable pigeonhole. Thence it descended to the reading room table, then to the wood box, and now it has got down stairs to the air-register. The last step will doubtless be taken soon, viz., to take it down cellar and spread it on the furnace. Surely the students would rather go to the post office for their mail than have it treated in that slovenly manner. Yours etc., Junior.

MISS HOWARD, a Canadian girl from near Kingston, studied medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, some time ago. She was poor, and denied herself many of the comforts of life rather than make her wants known, which, however, came to the light, and were gladly supplied by the good ladies there. She is now a popular physician in Tientsin, having been launched down the river to Pekin in a royal

barge, and loaded with presents, because of her skill in treating Lady Li, wife of China's leading statesman. Miss Howard has repeatedly expressed her regret at having to go to a foreign University in search of the education which she might so much more conveniently have obtained at the Royal College at Kingston within a day's journey of her own home. We are glad to be in a position to state that the regulations have been so far modified that ladies can now study at Kingston on an equality with male students. —*Almonte Gazette.*

We are in sympathy with that student who can stand Ash Wednesday once a year, but rebels against hash Monday each week.

"Joins"—as chief constable of the College, exercised his functions the other day in the most dignified manner, by separating two pugnacious freshmen in the waiting room.

Through some defect in the furnace last week the dining hall became filled with smoke. As the theologists were sitting there bearing it with all the dignified patience of Indian chiefs, a wicked junior stuck his head in the door and coolly asked:—Is this the way to the pit?

THE Treasurer of the Mackerras Memorial Fund has received replies to the circular recently issued, from the following gentlemen: The Revs. Messrs. D. M. Gordon, R. J. Craig, J. B. Mullan, James Williamson, L.L.D., Allan Pollock, Donald Strachan, John Gray, K. Maclean, John Ferguson, A. Maclellan, David Cameron, J. Gaudier, John Fairlie, Hugh Cameron, Robert Laing, Donald Ross, Principal Grant, and Messrs. A. McCulloch, J. A. McDowall, Alex. Henderson, H. G. Hopkirk, P. C. McGregor, James Michie, Alex. Jardine, Matthew Leggatt, W. F. Coleman, Ferguson Brothers, James Maclellan, Q.C., J. W. R. Thompson, J. M. Macdonnell.

SENIORS are now purchasing blank calling cards. The final is near.

Rev. Dr. Ure, of Goderich, is now lecturing in Divinity Hall, on Pastoral Theology.

THE Royal College classes wind up on the 11th inst. The meds. are right down to work for the ensuing exams. When we consider these facts we can scarcely blame their representative editor for not supplying his quota this time.

THERE are some pleasant incidents in an editor's life, such as—well, we can't just recall them now, but on the other hand, the unpleasant ones are legion. In the words of a fellow pen-wielder, "Editors get one important item of subsistence at a low price—they get bored for nothing." One feature of this boring consists in receiving such squibs for this column which it is our painful duty to consign to the waste basket. Not that their objection is not passable, but the personal fling which is intended is too pointed and even insulting for publication. Let the "Golden Rule" be the motto of every writer for our columns. We feel reluctant to reject a single item that is sent in to us, for we get very few at most, and we wish to encourage every student to write *something* for our columns, but we cannot print items which reflect on a fellow student, and which lack the most remote shade of wit, whose interest is confined to some half dozen who know the circumstances of the joke. If the students will but reflect for a moment, they will deem our action a wise one in not inserting these lame personalities, and for any questionable items that may have appeared in the past, we crave the pardon of those who have felt at all aggrieved, which we know they will more readily grant when they consider that we have been afraid to reject too much, lest we should dampen the spirits of those who proffered us assistance, but were yet inexperienced in the ink-slinging art. So "fellow-students, one and all" write for the organ

of your Alma Mater. If you will it, our column's may overflow with sparkling wit; for we know there is abundance of raw material. Let us make the paper which we publish a credit to ourselves, our graduates, our professors, our university. Through it we reveal ourselves in a great measure to the world, for it is true in this as in other cases "By their works ye shall know them."

## PERSONAL.

REV. Jno. Stuart, B.A., of Trenton, an alumnus in theology, has started for Bermuda Islands in search of health. We hope that he may speedily find it. His brother Rev. Jas. Stuart, B.A., '70 is supplying his place during his absence.

C. H. LAYVELL, M.D., '73, is to be congratulated on having recently been made the happy father of his first boy.

W. C. DUMBLE, M.D., '70, is now practising at Norwich.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

"Can a thing which has no life move?" asked Joseph Cook of Eli Perkins.

"Of course they can," replied Eli. "Why last year I saw a watch spring a rope walk, a horse fly, a match box, a peanut stand, a mill dam, an oyster fry, and a cat fish;" and this year continued Eli, "I expect to see a peach blow, a gun sling, a brandy smash, and—"

"Any thing more, Mr. Perkins?"

"Why, yes, I expect to see a stone fence, a cane brake, and a bank run."

"Did you ever see a shoe shop, a gum boil, or hear a codfish bawl?" asked Mr. Cook.

"No, but I've seen a plank walk, a horse whip, and a tree toed, and I would not be surprised some day to see the great Atlantic coast, the Pacific slope, a tree box, and—"

"By the way Mr. Cook," asked Eli, "can you tell the difference between a tree and your mother-in-law?"

"No, I don't see the difference, brother Perkins."

"Well, the difference is this, one leaves in the spring and the other don't leave at all."

"As Mr. Cook left, Eli told him that he had often seen a very mysterious thing—that he had seen a uniform smile."

"Why, I've often seen a sword fish," said Mr. Cook, "I've seen hogs skin boots too, and once I saw some alligator's hide shoes." Yes, he continued, "Mr. Perkins, I have even heard the bark of a tree—actually seen the tree bark seen it holler and commence to leave. The tree held on to its trunk, which they were trying to seize for board."

Eli told Cook—but never mind the rest. It is sufficient that Cook and the church bell were told.

## ROCHESTER STILL AHEAD.

The World's fair of 1879 was held at Sydney, New South Wales, the principal city of Australia. Exhibits were there from all parts of the world, including those from the largest and best known cigarette and tobacco manufacturers. Notwithstanding the many varieties of German, Russian, French, English and American cigarettes and tobaccos on exhibition, the display of cigarettes, Vanity Fair tobacco, etc., made by W. S. Kimball & Co., of this city, was awarded the first prize by the commissioners. A cablegram from Sydney yesterday announced that fact. This is a triumph for Rochester and its manufacturing industries. Six first prizes have heretofore been won by Kimball & Co. at great exhibitions, this making the seventh.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*